Appl. No.   :   **09/682,853**
Filed   :   **October 24, 2001**

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested.

Claim 22 is canceled in favor of a divisional application which will be filed in due course.

Claims 1-7 and 9-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as allegedly being anticipated by Chen. In response, many of the claims are re-written. Claim 1 is rewritten herein to include the limitations of claim 4. The limitations of claim 4 have been amended to avoid the antecedent basis issue, by changing "pager" to -device-.

I. Claims which require sending back a message to the interactive device.

Claim 4 was rejected based on Chen, and the Patent Office has argued that Chen teaches requesting the interactive pager to identify more information about a specific query to be made on page 4 lines 47-59. However, this contention is respectfully traversed, and it is respectfully suggested that nothing in Chen is in any way suggestive of requesting the device to identify more information about a specific query to be made. Rather, the entire disclosure of Chen was predicated on a single message being sent to the server, and the server responding to that single message. See for example the example message which was given in which the device requests a quote in paragraph 55. The mobile device issues a quote T command, and the server responds to that **quote T** command. Nowhere is there any teaching re suggestion that the interactive device can identify more information about the specific query.

A conceivable limitation may exist in this system, since what if **quote T** is not a valid or unambiguous command? For example, what if **quote T** can refer to one of five

-7-

Appl. No.   :   **09/682,853**
Filed   :   **October 24, 2001**

different stocks to be quoted. Nothing in Chen in any way teaches or suggests in any

way that this problem could be solved. Rather, presumably Chen would simply not

know what to do and what hence do nothing. Nothing in Chen teaches any way to

request more information about the specific query. Claim 1 teaches a solution to this

drawback, by requesting MORE INFORMATION. Accordingly, claim 1 should be

allowable along with the claims which depend therefrom.

Claim 7 should be additionally allowable, as it signifies an indication to purchase

a product. The rejection alleges that claim 7 is suggested by paragraphs 54-57.

However nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion that a message is sent telling the

device to purchase a product, and therefore claim 7 should be additionally allowable.

Claim 17 has been amended to include similar limitations to those of claim 4,

and as such should be allowable for similar reasons to those discussed above with

respect to claim 1.

Claim 21 has been amended in a similar way, and specifically to recite sending

back information to the text pager. The power and advantages of this system should be

evident from that described above.

II. Prestored Templates for the Information

Claim 9 defines a very different aspect, and specifically the aspect of prestored

templates, where the reformatting is carried out according to a prestored template.

Nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion in paragraphs 43-48, or anywhere else in

Chen, of a prestored template used for the reformatting. Paragraph 48 describes the

-8-

Appl. No.   :   **09/682,853**
Filed   :   **October 24, 2001**

<u>command</u> syntax that is used, but this is certainly not a prestored template that is used to reformat the information. Chen simply refers to "a transcoding infolet 306", and does not teach any details about how this "infolet" does its transcoding. Certainly, there is no teaching of a template. Presumably, the "infolet" simply translates HTML directly to text.

One advantage of the use of the prestored template is that different templates could be used according to different applications and/or different user preferences. The user may prefer one template, or one template may be better than others. The templates can be stored and then used to receive this information. Or, if only a single template is used, that template could be changed as desired. Nothing in Chen is in any way suggestive of this feature, and therefore claim 9 should be allowable for similar reasons to those discussed above.

Claim 11 has been amended to include the limitations of claims 12 and 15 therein, and it is respectfully suggested that this is even further patentable over the cited prior art. Admittedly, Chen describes that the engine accesses the information using a format such as http://. However, there is no teaching or suggestion of reformatting into an html format of the type it is recognized by a web page. Chen never describes reformatting the request as now claimed to assemble a message that has some, but not all, of the information. Presumably, Chen could tell the engine to request the information, not to reformat the existing information into HTML and request the information.

Consider the relevant part in its entirety. Paragraph 58 describes that the logic applet... requests the let engine... to invoke the appropriate, e.g., http:// access Infolet.... This describes nothing about formatting the request into an HTML format of a

-9-

Appl. No.   :   09/682,853
Filed   :   October 24, 2001

type that is recognized by a publicly available web page. Rather, it simply describes

that the Infolet gets the information via HTTP and describes nothing about the

important concept of claim 12 which requires formatting the information.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as allegedly being unpatentable

over Dent. However, this contention is respectfully traversed. Admittedly, Dent shows

that it is known to carry out various transactions over the Internet, including, but not

limited to, getting a bank balance over the Internet. Of course, the undersigned takes

no issue with this concept, it is certainly known to obtain a bank balance over the

Internet. What is not known, however, and what is claimed by claim 5, is doing this

from an interactive device by sending information, and reformatting it into new

information. Nowhere does Gent teach or suggest how this could be done from an

interactive device using reformatting of the information. Gent does teach that this could

be done from a PDA. However, this would apparently be done using some version of

HTML on the PDA. Nothing in Gent in any way teaches or suggests reformatting the

information.

Moreover, the rejection refers to Chen, but the rejection was not based on Chen.

However assume arguendo that the rejection was intended to be based on Chen in

view of Gent, there is still no teaching or suggestion in this hypothetical combination

that Chen in view of Gent could be used to obtain a user's bank balance. In any case,

the features which are now added to claim 1, specifically identification of additional

information, are in no way taught or suggested by the cited prior art.

-10-

09,682,85

Appl. No.   :   09/682,853
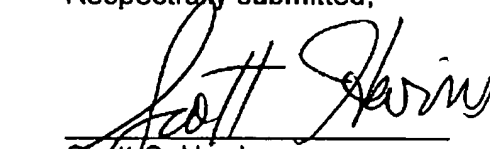
Filed   :   October 24, 2001

In view of the above amendments and remarks, therefore, all of the claims should be in condition for allowance. A formal notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

Please charge any fees due in connection with this response to Deposit Account No. 50-1387.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott C. Harris

Reg. No. 32,030

Date: 10/16/03

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